



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
08/985,514	12/05/1997	DAVID I. POISNER	042390.P3919	3690
7590	01/27/2004		EXAMINER	
BRADLEY J BEREZNAK BLAKELY SOKOLOFF TAYLOR & ZAFMAN SEVENTH FLOOR 12400 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD LOS ANGELES, CA 900251026			KANG, PAUL H	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2141	24
			DATE MAILED: 01/27/2004	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application N .	Applicant(s)
	08/985,514	POISNER, DAVID I.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Paul H Kang	2141

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 November 2003.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 26-37 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 26-37 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 05 December 1997 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
 - a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ . |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ . |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 26-37 are now pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 26-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sharpe, Jr. et al., US Pat. No. 5,960,214 in view of O'Hagan et al., US Pat. No. 6,314,406 B1.

4. As to claims 26, 29 and 32, Sharpe teaches the invention substantially as claimed. Sharpe teaches a method, a machine-readable medium, and a central computer system comprising:
sending a request for information from a central computer to a remote database (the Distributed Control System 14 (DCS), in conjunction with FMS, communicates with remote database 40 to request updated smart device configuration information; Sharpe, Figure 1; col. 1, lines 36-58 and col. 6, lines 17-57), the central computer monitoring and operating a smart appliance sharing a physical environment with the central computer [the DCS is located remotely to the smart devices; Sharpe, col. 5, line 65 – col. 6, line 62], the information provided by the manufacturers (Sharpe, col. 2, line 30-67).

receiving the requested information from the remote database at the central computer, the information being related to the smart appliance (Sharpe, col. 1, lines 36-58 and col. 5, line 65 – col. 6, line 62); and

transmitting a control signal from the central computer to the smart appliance, the control signal being generated by the central computer based on the information received from the remote database, wherein the control signal functionality operates the smart appliance (based upon the retrieved information the smart devices are controlled, e.g. update configuration, perform service and calibration; Sharpe, col. 1, lines 36-58 and col. 5, line 65 – col. 6, line 62).

However, Sharpe does not explicitly teach that the remote database is maintained and periodically updated by a seller of the smart appliance. Sharpe, however, does disclose as prior art, the manufacturer providing information regarding the smart device (Sharpe, col. 2, lines 30-67). This disclosure is silent as to whether the manufacturer maintains and updates that data.

In the same field of endeavor, O'Hagan teaches the use of seller web sites (maintained and updated by the seller) to download product related information (Advertisement banners, among other information, are downloaded and control information to display the banner is generated by the controller, O'Hagan, col. 3, lines 36-65). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated the use of seller databases into the system of Sharpe for the purpose of obtaining most relevant and up to date information.

5. As to claims 27, 30 and 33, Sharpe-O'Hagan teaches the method, machine-readable medium, and central computer system as applied above, wherein the seller of the smart device

Art Unit: 2141

comprises one or more of a manufacturer of the smart device, a wholesaler of the smart device, and a retailer of the smart device (Sharpe, col. 2, line 30-67; O'Hagan, col. 3, lines 36-65).

6. As to claims 28 and 31, Sharpe-O'Hagan teach the invention substantially as claimed. Sharpe-O'Hagan teach distributed network communications, including the implementation of TCP/IP (see Sharpe, col. 15, lines 9-37). However, Sharpe-O'Hagan, as applied above, do not explicitly teach the method, machine-readable medium, and central computer system as applied above, wherein the central computer requests the information from the remote database using an Internet connection.

O'Hagan discloses the use of an Internet connection for data request (O'Hagan, col. 7, line 7-18). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated the Internet connection of O'Hagan into the system of Sharpe-O'Hagan as previously applied, for the purpose of increasing data reach, scalability and compatibility of the networking system.

7. As to claim 34, Sharpe-O'Hagan teaches the method, machine-readable medium, and central computer system as applied above, wherein the communication device comprises a modem (Sharpe, col. 6, lines 41-57).

8. As to claim 35, Sharpe teaches the invention substantially as claimed. Sharpe teaches a method comprising:

Collecting usage information from a smart appliance at a central computer sharing a physical environment with the smart appliance (Sharpe, Figure 1; col. 1, lines 36-58 and col. 6, lines 17-57);

Sending a request for maintenance information from the central computer to a remote database, the information is provided by a seller of the smart appliance (Sharpe, Figure 1; col. 1, lines 36-58 and col. 6, lines 17-57);

Receiving the requested maintenance information from the remote database at the central computer, the maintenance information related to scheduled repairs of the smart appliance (Sharpe, col. 1, lines 36-58 and col. 5, line 65 – col. 6, line 62); and

Determining whether the smart device is due for a scheduled repair using the received maintenance information and the collected usage information (Sharpe, col. 1, lines 36-58 and col. 5, line 65 – col. 6, line 62).

However, Sharpe does not explicitly teach that the remote device is updated by a seller of the smart appliance. Sharpe, however, does disclose as prior art the manufacturer providing information regarding the smart device (Sharpe, col. 2, lines 30-67). This disclosure is silent as to whether the manufacturer maintains and updates that data.

In the same field of endeavor, O'Hagan teaches the use of seller web sites (maintained and updated by the seller) to download product related information to a smart device (Advertisement banners, among other information, are downloaded and control information to display the banner is generated by the controller, O'Hagan, col. 3, lines 36-65). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have

incorporated the use of seller databases into the system of Sharpe for the purpose of obtaining most relevant and up to date information.

9. As to claim 36, Sharpe-O'Hagan teaches the method as applied in claim 35, wherein the seller of the smart device comprises one or more of a manufacturer of the smart device, a wholesaler of the smart device, and a retailer of the smart device (Sharpe, col. 2, line 30-67; O'Hagan, col. 3, lines 36-65).

10. As to claims 37, Sharpe-O'Hagan teaches the method as applied in claim 35, wherein the usage information comprises one or more of:

An average length of time the one or more smart devices has been in operation over a period of time; A number of occasions the one or more smart devices has been in operation over the period of time; A number of times maintenance was performed on the one or more smart devices over the period of time; and Types of maintenance operations that were performed on the one or more smart devices over the period of time (Sharpe, col. 1, lines 36-58 and col. 5, line 65 – col. 6, line 62).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed November 12, 2003 (paper no. 23) have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The Applicant argued in substance that the prior art references do not teach or suggest all claim limitations, when considered singularly or in combination. Specifically, the applicant argues:

A) "As described in Sharpe, the remote database functions as a repository of information sent from the smart devices, so that to operators at the FMS system, off-line smart devices appear as on-line. See Col. 6 Lines 38-41..."

In contrast, claim 26 requires that a central computer monitoring the smart device request information from the remote database. This database is not for storing data collected by the smart device to be used remotely, this database is 'maintained and periodically updated by a seller of the smart appliance' to enable the central computer to control the smart appliance...

The Examiner, in finding the Applicant's argument unpersuasive on page 7 of the Office Action, notes that 'the remote database (FMS database 40) does not merely store information gathered by the smart device, but also stores other data such as smart device configuration and maintenance information.' The Examiner is correct in this assertion. However, this does not contradict the above argument. The FMS database is still not updated by the seller of the smart appliance, and the database is still not remote from the central computer." Remarks/Arguments, pages 7-8.

As to point A), while applicant's reading of Sharpe to teach a database that functions as a repository of information sent from the smart devices is correct, the applicant's assertion that the database is not used to enable the central computer to control the smart appliance is incorrect. Sharpe teaches a field management solutions system (FMS) for monitoring smart devices, accesses smart device information from a database, and uses this information to communicate with, monitor, change configurations to, and generally control the smart devices (see Sharpe, col. 7, lines 21-52).

Additionally, as to applicant's argument that the database in Sharpe is not remote from the central computer, the examiner cites col. 8, lines 45-54 of Sharpe, wherein the FMS system 10 communicates with databases of remote servers 68 and 70 in figure 2. Therefore, although the FMS system may communicate with a local database, Sharpe teaches accessing remote databases as well.

Finally, applicant argued that the database of Sharpe "is still not updated by the seller of the smart appliance." The Office Action concedes that "Sharpe does not explicitly teach that the remote database is maintained and periodically updated by a seller of the smart appliance." The O'Hagan reference was relied upon to show this teaching, therefore, the response to this argument is treated below in response to B).

B) "The Examiner refers to O'Hagan 'to show teaching where a remote database is maintained and periodically updated by the seller...' The manufacturer of the product is not the manufacturer of the portable device... a web site is not a remote database... the portable device is not a central computer, and an item for sale is not a smart device. And finally, the portable

device cannot send a control signal to operate the items scanned. Thus the O'Hagan reference thus does not teach the limitation purported by the Examiner. Nor is the O'Hagan reference in any way related to central monitoring and control of smart devices."

As to point B), the O'Hagan reference was cited to show teachings where a "remote database is maintained and periodically updated by the seller." Sharpe substantially teaches all limitations of the claimed invention. Sharpe teaches accessing data provided by smart device manufacturers to implement changes on, and read data from, a particular smart device (see Sharpe, col. 3, line 48 – col. 4, line 7). However, Sharpe does not explicitly teach updating the data provided by the manufacturers.

O'Hagan teaches a system wherein a database (manufacturer's web site) is updated and maintained by a manufacturer of a product and may be accessed by a computer (the portable computing device) to retrieve information regarding the product (the manufacturer of the product is analogous to the manufacturer of the portable device). As to applicant's contention that a web site is not a database, the examiner does not agree. A web site is an interface to enable users to access remote databases.

The examiner agrees that the item for sale is not a smart device, nor can the portable device send a control signal to operate the items scanned. However, O'Hagan was relied upon to show a database that is maintained and periodically by a manufacturer of a product, not to show every claimed limitation. An artisan of ordinary skill in the art, having a database as taught by Sharpe, created by the manufacturer of a smart device, in order to update and maintain that database would look to teachings in the field distributed computer networks. There, the artisan

would find and incorporate the system of O'Hagan's since it is desirable to maintain and keep up-to-date information.

Finally, it is noted that applicant's argument regarding O'Hagan amounts to arguments against the references individually. One cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Paul H Kang whose telephone number is (703) 308-6123. The examiner can normally be reached on 9 hour flex. First Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rupal Dharia can be reached on (703) 305-4003. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.



Paul H Kang
Examiner
Art Unit 2141